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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this annual report (1971-72) by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs is to discuss the progress being made by the Commission in its program of cooperation with state and Federal agencies, tribal councils, legislators, and others in developing harmonious working relationships and trust. Listed are Commission members, Commission committees and consultants, and figures concerning population and acreage of Indian reservations. Also included are Commission meeting dates; projects completed, especially the Commission's enabling legislation, which died in the House Rules Committee; and published materials distributed, such as the Federal Legislative Digest and the progress and financial reports. Commission highlights include legislative activities, arrangements for Indian participation in the State Fair, procurement of surplus properties, participation in the 18th Arizona Town Hall Meeting, the appointment of Commission members, and distribution of the 1972 Tribal Directory. In addition, the Commission's 1971-72 financial report is given. A special feature discusses a small group of Papagos living near Maricopa, Arizona. Included in the appendix is Senate Bill 1021, the Commission's enabling legislation. Related documents are ED 047 859 and ED 056 784. (FF)

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Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs

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SALT RIVER
GILA RIVER
AK - CHIN
PAPAGO

ANNUAL REPORT
1971-72

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RC006491

The Honorable Jack Williams
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Building
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Williams:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, I am submitting the 1971-1972 Annual Report for the Arizona Commission Of Indian Affairs.

The problems confronting Arizona Indians in attaining a place of social, economic and political equality with other citizens of this state and nation are complex and will take both time and patience to solve. The members of the Commission recognize and accept the responsibility which has been entrusted to them to contribute to the solutions of these problems.

We hope that the information contained in this report will prove to be encouraging and helpful as you evaluate the progress being made by the Commission in its program of cooperation with state and federal agencies, tribal councils, legislators and others in developing harmonious working relationships and trust.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Alcaida

BILL ALCAIDA - Chairman

BA:CMP/dd
August 8, 1972

F O R E W O R D

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542. The primary purpose of the Commission has been to study conditions among Indians residing within the State.

The Commission serves as the official link between the unique tribal autonomies and the state government, its legislature and elected officials.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have deligently been working to this extent.

Another of our goals, is to promote understanding and fellowship in the area of Indian affairs as well as cooperate and assist the tribes in developing self-determination.

The tribal people have come along way in relatively a short time, however, an educational program is essential to educate the non-Indians to respect and learn from others who are culturally unalike. With your assistance and our's, this can and will be accomplished.

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POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION	ACREAGE
Ak-Chin	Papago	258	21,840
Camp Verde	Yavapai-Apache	693	640
Cocopah	Cocopah	441	528
Colorado River	Mohave-Chemehuevi	2,072	264,091
Fort Apache	Apache	6,500	1,664,872
Fort McDowell	Yavapai	345	24,680
Gila River	Pima-Maricopa	8,321	371,933
Havasupai	Havasupai	370	3,058
Hopi	Hopi	6,423	2,472,254
Hualapai	Hualapai	969	993,173
Kaibab-Paiute	Paiute	150	120,413
Navajo	Navajo	71,396	8,969,248
Papago	Papago	7,073	2,773,357
Salt River	Pima-Maricopa	2,470	46,624
San Carlos	Apache	4,772	1,877,216
Yavapai-Prescott	Yavapai	105	1,558
		112,358	19,605,485

NOTE: The figures were supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and do not include the thousands of off-reservation members of tribes.

The Navajo population is for Arizona only.

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

INDIAN MEMBERS

BILL ALCAIDA (Chairman)----------CHEMEHUEVI

HAROLD SCHURZ (Vice-Chairman)----------PIMA

WEST ANDERSON----------APACHE

EARL ADAMS----------HOPI

THEODORE SMITH----------APACHE

NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE

WILLIAM SMITH----------TUCSON

JOHN SMART----------PRESCOTT

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JACK WILLIAMS----------GOVERNOR

GARY NELSON----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

WELDON SHOFSTALL----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LOUIS KOSSUTH----------COMMISSIONER - STATE HEALTH DEPT.

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COMMISSION COMMITTEES/CONSULTANTS

TRIBAL ADVISORS	RESERVATION
Mr. Francis Antone	Ak-Chin
Mr. Vincent Randall	Camp Verde
Mr. Robert Sam Barley	Cocopah
Mr. Adrian Fisher	Colorado River
Mr. Fred Banashley	Fort Apache
Mr. Robert Doka	Fort McDowell
Mr. Alexander Lewis	Gila River
Mr. Alfred Hanna	Havasupai
Mr. Clarence Hamilton	Hopi
Mr. Benedict Beecher	Hualapai
Mr. Bill Tom	Kaibab-Paiute
Mr. Peter MacDonald	Navajo
Mr. Augustine Lopez	Papago
Mr. Paul Smith	Salt River
Mr. Marvin Mull	San Carlos
Mr. Donald Mitchell	Yavapai-Prescott

ANTHROPOLOGY CONSULTANTS

Dr. Charles Griffith, Dept. of Anthropology, N.A.U., Flagstaff
Dr. Emil Haury, Dept. of Anthropology, U. of A., Tucson
Mrs. D. Spencer Hatch, Resource Consultant, Tucson

ECONOMIC CONSULTANTS

Mr. Robert Worden, Director, Arizona Economic & Development
Mr. O. E. Whelan, Industrial Development Specialist, B.I.A.

EMPLOYMENT CONSULTANTS

Mr. Charles Boyle, Administrator, Arizona State Employment Service
Mr. James Gilbert, Area Employment Assistance Officer, B.I.A.

HEALTH CONSULTANTS

Dr. Louis Kossuth, Commissioner, Arizona Health Department
Dr. Charles McCammon, Indian Health Area Director, U.S. Public Health

LAND CLAIMS CONSULTANT

Mr. C. M. Wright, Attorney at Law, Tucson

MINING CONSULTANTS

Mr. John Jett, Director, Arizona Mineral Resources Dept.
Mr. LaFollette Butler, Realty Officer (Mineral Specialist), B.I.A.

LAW AND ORDER CONSULTANTS

Col. James J. Hegarty, Director, Arizona Dept. of Public Safety
Mr. William Wilson, Area Criminal Investigator, B.I.A.

ROAD CONSULTANTS

Mr. Justin Herman, Director, Arizona Highway Department
Mr. George Overby, Area Road Engineer, B.I.A.

WELFARE CONSULTANTS

Mr. John O. Graham, Commissioner, Arizona State Welfare Department
Mr. Byron Houseknecht, Area Social Worker (Navajo Area), B.I.A.

EDUCATION STEERING COMMITTEE

Mr. James Frederick, Coordinator of Indian Programs, N.A.U.
Mr. Gordon Krutz, Coordinator of Indian Programs, U. of A.
Mr. Ray Sorenson, Assistant Area Director (Education), B.I.A.
Dr. Harry Sundwall, Director, Center for Indian Education, A.S.U.
(Vacancy - State Dept. of Public Instruction)

PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. Herbert Surrett (Chairman) - Manager, United Press International
Mr. Bill Stull (Secretary) - News Production Director, KTAR Radio-TV
Mr. Duncan Jennings, President, Jennings & Thompson Advertising
Mr. Edwin McDowell, Editorial Writer, Arizona Republic
Dr. G. D. McGrath, Arizona State University
Mr. Jim Murdock, Radio News Director, KOOL Radio & TV

RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Miss Anne M. Pittman (Chairman) - Area Chairman, Womens' Physical Education, A.S.U.
Prof. Leonard Roberts (Secretary) - Dept. of Health, Physical Education, A.S.U.
Mr. Maurice Bateman, Supt. of Mesa Parks & Recreation, Mesa
Mr. Richard Nayateqa, Hopi Reservation
Mr. Martin Mahone, Hualapai Reservation
Mr. Lee Stanley, Director, Glendale Parks & Recreation
Mr. Graham Wright, State Leader, 4 - H Club Work, U. of A.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held a total of four meetings as follows:

(1971)

August 20	Commission Business Meeting.
October 8	Commission Business Meeting.

(1972)

March 10	Special Business Meeting.
June 23	Commission Business Meeting.

Other Meetings Attended:

The Executive Secretary (and in some instances, the Commission Chairman and/or Field Coordinator) attended tribal council meetings upon invitation from the chairmen; affording the individual council members an opportunity to ask questions and to have a better understanding of their Commission of Indian Affairs.

The office has been represented at various Indian-oriented meetings such as: Inter-Tribal Council, U.S. Public Health Service Advisory Board meetings, State Rural Development Committee meetings, Recreation workshops, Personnel Commission meetings, Indian Development District of Arizona meetings, Annual Health and Education conferences, Phoenix Chamber of Commerce Indian Committee meetings, Old Age conferences, Phoenix Indian Center, State Manpower Planning meetings and conferences along with numerous others.

The Commission is a member of the State Programming and Coordinating Committee for Federal Programs administered by the Department of Economic Planning & Development. All federally funded program applications must go through the clearinghouse prior to approval in an effort to maintain up-to-date funding figures and minimize duplications, etc.

PROJECTS COMPLETED
Fiscal Year 1971 - 1972

#1 Annual Report (1971-1972).

#2 Tribal Directory 1972.

Summary: The Directory is but one of the Commission's ways to improve the Indian and non-Indian communication area. The Directory has become one of the most important publications that the Commission compiles for distribution, as it is the only one of its kind.

#3 Senate Bill 1021 - Commission's Enabling Legislation

Summary: The Commission's intent was to improve the working relationships and services to the Indian people and the general public. The bill was formally introduced by Senator O'Connor's committee. It passed the senate successfully and all committees in the house with the exception of rules - where it died.

The Commission will continue trying until we are successful.

#4 Senate Bill 1068 - Economic Security Department

Summary: The Commission would have been included along with seven other agencies in this department, however, at the last moment prior to final passage, the Commission was deleted. This bill was a major state reorganization measure.

#5 State Funds - Indian Services 1970-1971

Summary: We were asked by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to obtain figures as to the amount of actual state funds spent during the 1970-1971 fiscal year for Indian services. These figures were compiled for the Bureau.

#6 Federal Legislative Digest

Summary: This publication is compiled on an annual basis for the legislators and Indian leaders to keep them abreast of federal legislation currently pending or acted upon affecting the Indian people of this state.

#7 Surplus Properties

Summary: With the Viet Nam war deescalation, there is a surplus of government property and equipment. The Commission was contacted and asked to ascertain what the reservations could use in the way of equipment. This was accomplished and a report has been submitted to the Four Corners' Regional Commission. We are awaiting further direction.

#8 Indian-Type Town Hall Meeting

Summary: Following a planning session, a personal survey was conducted by the office staff to ascertain whether or not the tribal leaders would like to have this type of a meeting whereby they would decide on the subject(s) to be discussed and those that shall be invited to attend.

The survey revealed that a meeting was desired and we are currently working very closely with the Arizona Inter-Tribal Council, B.I.A., Wayne Evans and the Governor's office towards this end.

#9 Kaibab-Paiute N.Y.C. Slots

Summary: The Chairman of the Kaibab-Paiute Tribe contacted the Executive Secretary and asked that we assist in seeking information relative to ten NYC slots being deleted.

The Commission made numerous contacts with the Council of Governments whereby communications were opened and the slots restored.

PUBLISHED MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

(1971)

July 12	Current Commission Membership list.
August 6	Federal Legislative Digest.
August 12	Progress and Financial Reports.
September 8	Letter to Ed Heler - Commission's Position Paper S.B. 1068.
September 15	Commission's August 20, 1971 Business Meeting Minutes.
September 20	Commission's 1970-1971 Annual Report.
September 21	Rules & Regulations Committee Meeting Report relative to our Enabling Legislation.
October 20	Commission's October 8, 1971 Business Meeting Minutes.
October 21	State Fair notice relative to admission tickets.
December 1	Indian-type Town Hall planning meeting materials.

(1972)

January 19	Indian-type Town Hall planning meeting report.
March 1	Progress and Financial Reports.
March 23	Commission's March 10, 1972 Business Meeting Minutes.
March 28	Chart and material relative to S.B. 1068 Economic Security.
March 31	News releases relative to 2nd Annual Arizona Indian Manpower Conference.
April 5	Latest Tribal Leadership mailing list.
April 17	The Cultural Dilemma of American Indians.

COMMISSION HIGHLIGHTS

LEGISLATION:

Senate Bill 1021 - Senator O'Connor's Committee, State, County and Municipal Affairs introduced the bill on January 11, 1972.

The primary purpose of the legislation was to enable the Commission of Indian Affairs to operate more effectively by empowering it to apply for, accept and receive public and private gifts or grants of money or property upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed; initiate or assist programs on reservations and increase the Indian membership from five to seven.

The legislation passed the Senate as written and all House committees with the exception of Rules, where it died.

For many years the Commission's hands have been tied due to restrictive legislation empowering the office to do liaison work, compile and assemble information, etc.; for the first time, it appeared as if the Commission could begin to embard on a more purposeful program in assisting the Indian citizens of this state, however, since the bill died in committee, we will again need to pursue this end until we are successful. (See Appendix #1 for S.B. 1021)

Senate Bill 1068 - Senators Rottas, Corbett, Alexander, et al and Representatives Thelander, McCune, McConnell, et al introduced this bill January 12, 1972.

The purpose of the legislation was to establish a Department of Economic Security to be administered by a Director, wherein seven state agencies were to be reorganized under this department. The state agencies were: State Department of Public Welfare, State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Veterans' Service Commission, State Office of Economic Opportunity, Apprenticeship Council, State Office of Manpower Planning and the Commission of Indian Affairs.

The Commission's Chairman and staff attended numerous hearings wherein the position was that the legislation as drafted, was not in the best interest of the Indian people nor the Commission.

At the last hour prior to adjournment of the legislature, the Commission of Indian Affairs was struck from the bill and a proposal drafted to put the Commission directly under the Governor, however, this measure died.

The Commission has since been advised that this would be the procedure and within the next year or two we would be made a part of the Governor's office.

Senate Bill 1068 did pass heavily amended (the Commission was deleted).

COOPERATION WITH STATE FAIR DIRECTOR - INDIAN SECTION:

During the 1971 State Fair, the Commission cooperated very closely with the State Fair Director relative to the Indian section of the Fair.

There had been dissatisfaction on the part of Indian people in 1970 regarding the procedure of charging Indians on Indian Day without advance notice; possible ways to eleviate such a reoccurance was developed and the Commission became actively involved.

It was felt that it would be advantageous for the Commission to assume the responsibilities of administering the Indian section of the Fair, allowing direct Indian in-put.

The Commission sold admission tickets to Indian people during the 1971 State Fair. The office remained open on week-ends to enable the Indian people to obtain tickets. Tickets were also distributed to larger reservations for dissemination.

Total Ticket results: There were 8,131 adult tickets sold and 2,963 children tickets. Total money deposited with the Fair Commission for the tickets was $6,697.

The Commission's Executive Secretary is working closely with the Inter-Tribal Council on Indian participation for the Fair.

The theme for the 1972 State Fair will be Education. The tentative plans are to do away with the present Indian building set up and possibly divide it into equal spaces for the tribes to display exhibits, etc. depicting their culture and tribe.

The Commission is to work with the Fair Director and the new Indian Section Superintendent in responding to the tribal leaders wishes.

The Indian Village will again be constructed depending on adequate funding.

Indian involvement is essential to have aharmonious Indian Section and it has been expressed by the Governor and Fair Director that the Commission is the vehicle to encourage Indian participation.

SURPLUS PROPERTIES:

With the deescalation of the War in Viet Nam, the government has a surplus of properties such as pipes, heavy equipment, duplicating machines, etc.

After conferring with representatives of the governor's office and Four Corners' Regional Commission, our office undertook a project to ascertain what the various tribes could use in the way of surplus properties.

All reservations were contacted and twelve responded indicating needs for specific items.

The responses have been transmitted with a letter to the Four Corners' Regional Commission and we are now awaiting further instructions.

PARTICIPATION IN 18th ARIZONA TOWN HALL MEETING:

The Executive Secretary and Commission Chairman were invited to participate in the 1971 Town Hall held at Castle Hot Springs to discuss Indian Relationships to the over-all state's structure.

The recommendations of the 18th Town Hall were that the State Legislature provide legislation to make necessary changes to enable the Commission of Indian Affairs to accept and administer funds, to enable it to contract for research projects, to furnish necessary funding.

The purposes and recommendations of the Town Hall were then discussed with the tribal leaders. A majority of the tribal leaders also felt that the Commission should have more powers to be effective. (The Commission then developed legislation enhancing our powers).

The office took a personal survey to determine whether or not the tribes would like to have a similar type meeting whereby Indian people would direct the entire meeting as to subject(s), participants, etc. The answer was an overwhelming yes, therefore, we are working with the Arizona Inter-Tribal Council, Wayne Evans, B.I.A. and the Governor's office in bringing about such a meeting.

It appears as if the first meeting will be held with the legislators in the area of interest to the tribes and the theme might be "Indian Leadership Through Indian Initiative."

If this meeting is successful, the Commission may co-sponsor such a conference on an annual basis.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION MEMBERS:

In March 1972, we received confirmation from the governor's office that Mrs. Leona Kakar (Ak-Chin) and Mr. Daniel Peaches (Navajo) had been appointed to the Commission to fill the expired terms of Mr. Harold Schurz (Salt River) and Mr. Theodore Smith (Camp Verde.)

Mr. William Smith (Tucson) was re-appointed for another term.

INTERCOM/72:

The Executive Secretary represented the Commission at a two-day training workshop held in San Francisco and sponsored by the San Francisco Regional Council IX.

The purpose of the workshop was to develop ways of producing effective visual presentations.

With the Commission being authorized to purchase photographic equipment to develop a slide library on Indian affairs, this type of workshop proved to be very beneficial.

CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture presented Mr. Pattea (Executive Secretary) along with other members of the Arizona Rural Development Committee a Certificate of Appreciation in recognition for the accomplishments of the committee. This committee is aimed at assisting individual citizens and local government officials by means of formal conferences, consultations and technical assistance. To facilitate communities in their efforts to identify community goals and to pursue their goals.

The Phoenix Chamber of Commerce also presented Mr. Pattea a Certificate of Merit in appreciation for his services to the community as a member of the Chamber's Indian Affairs Committee.

The Chamber appointed the members of the committee to assist them in the ability to effectively be a spokesmen for the business community.

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE MEMBER:

The Executive Secretary has actively participated as a member of the State Programming and Coordinating Committee for federal programs.

The objectives of the committee are to encourage and assist state and local governments in the coordination of programs and resources.

The State Clearinghouse was established and is being administered by the State Department of Economic Planning & Development whereby applications for funding must clear and be approved by the participating members of the committee. This is also to assist in determining the amount of monies coming into the state and the purposes of same.

1972 TRIBAL DIRECTORY:

The Tribal Directory was printed and distributed, however, they were in such demand that the supply was exhausted prior to everyone on our mailing list receiving a copy. Approximately 1,040 were printed and due to budget limitations, another printing is impossible.

1971-1972

FINANCIAL REPORT

		TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1971-1972		AMT. REVERTED (UNUSED)	TOTAL APPROPRIATION 1971-1972
7110	PERSONAL SERVICES	$38,539.12		$1,727.88	$40,267.00
7150	EMPLOYEE RELATED EXPENDITURES (FICA, Workmens Comp., etc.)	3,712.97		589.03	4,302.00
7200	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES				
	7272.0 Maintenance & Repairs	85.70	3,541.79		
	7280.0 Office Supplies	1,387.82			
	7334.0 Stamps	560.00			
	7335.0 Telephone	830.31		858.21	4,400.00
	7349.0 Rental (Hot-Cold Water Unit)	50.96			
	7360.0 Subscription & Organizational Dues	27.00			
	7390.0 Printing - Tribal Directory	600.00			
7230	TRAVEL - OUT OF STATE	216.46		283.54	500.00
7220	TRAVEL - STATE				
	7221.0 Mileage (Own Car)	2,256.60	5,720.75		
	7222.0 Meals & Lodging	2,312.65		2,279.25	8,000.00
	7223.0 Taxis, etc.	- 0 -			
	7224.0 Vehicle Expense (State Car)	1,151.50			
7430	CAPITAL OUTLAY - EQUIPMENT	190.65		9.35	200.00
	TOTALS	$51,921.74		$5,747.26	$57,669.00

BREAKDOWN:

Total Appropriation	$57,669.00
Less Expenditures	-51,921.74
Amount Reverting	$ 5,747.26

NOTE: Due to the numerous legislative hearings relative to Senate Bill 1021 and Senate Bill 1068, our activities (travel) were curtailed to quite an extent.

SPECIAL FEATURE: AK-CHIN PROFILE

HISTORY: The Ak-Chin Indian Reservation with administration offices in Ak-Chin near Maricopa, Arizona, was established in 1912 for a small Papago group which originally migrated from the Papago Reservation in 1874. The small band of Papagos from the now KaKa District of the Papago Indian Reservation had at first settled and built their village around Sacate Mountain which lies 10 miles north of the present Ak-Chin Indian Reservation. A historian 1/ has noted that the reason why the original band of about 120 Papago members decided to relocate was mainly for agricultural purposes. These Papagos found that the area called "Ak-Chin" meaning "mouth of the arroyo," was suitable for farming because of the availability of natural water sources from seasonal floods and because the drainage plains as a result of the wide flooding in the area was adaptable for cultivation and production of crops. At a later date some Pimas joined the Papagos at Ak-Chin and this is the reason there are both Papagos and Pimas on the Ak-Chin Community (tribal) roll, however, it is dominantly Papago.

During the "Normal" flood periods in 1910 and 1911, the small Ak-Chin tribe was threatened with extinction because very little water from summer rains had been realized. Having recognized this near-diaster of the Ak-Chin people, the Federal government took action to prevent such occurances by setting aside the Ak-Chin area as an Indian reservation and as a part of U.S. trust lands. Immediately, thereafter, the government began to assist the newly-enfrancised tribe with their economic development. This development took form in the drilling of irrigation wells. To provide water for 625 acreas of farm lands, three electrically-operated wells were drilled. Since then agriculture has been a mainstay of Ak-Chin reservation Indians, supplemented by livestock raising and federal programs, along with jobs in the surrounding community.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT: The governing body of the community is the Ak-Chin Indian Community Council consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and three council members who receive extensive powers from the membership of the community through the tribal election process. These general powers exercised by the Ak-Chin Community Council subject only to U.S. Statutes and Secretary of the Interior regulations. Some of these powers are: representing the community in official negotiations, appointing of subordinates to the council, promotion and protection of health, peace, morals, education, and general welfare of the Community, administration of all community property, tribal budget approvals, selection of legal counsel, community land assignments, assessment of the membership for tribal projects and other purposes, control of community assets, maintaining an up-to-date community tribal roll, and so forth 2/.

1/. Bertha Parkhurst, in a copy of Master's Thesis found at the Education Materials Center, Sacaton, Arizona.

2/. Articles of Association of the Ak-Chin Indian Community Council was approved on December 20, 1961.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: From the original inhabitants of 120 Papagos, the Ak-Chin Reservation population for 1972 is now an estimated 317. Main family income is $2,700 which is reflected in the area of farm wages only. While 11,000 acres are now being irrigated, it is expected that future expansion for more land development will be curtailed due to the serious drop in the level of underground water sources.

So far, in the past five years, only the rehabilitation and reorganization of Ak-Chin's farm lands have taken place. It is possible that in the next few years, a limited acreage of tribal lands will be developed and preserved for upland game birds. Other resources development must come from nearby industries. $742,000 E.D.A. grant for the Ak-Chin Reservation has been approved for an industrial site through I.D.D.A., South Central Planning area.

GAME AND WILDLIFE: The question, "Is hunting permissable on the Ak-Chin Reservation" is often asked by non-Indian hunters. The answer is "yes" for dove, quail, and rabbit hunting. The tribal government administrates, regulates and cooperates with both Arizona and U.S. Fish and Game Departments in enforcing laws and preservation of wildlife. Permits are obtainable and further information is available through the Ak-Chin Tribal Farms office. However, the possession of a state license is necessary before tribal permits can be issued to non-Indians.

LAW AND ORDER: Generally, the responsibility for law enforcement and judicial power in local matters pertaining to violation of tribal codes within the reservation boundaries, is retained by the tribe's police and court systems. Other more serious matters affecting both Indian and non-Indian are referred to the Federal courts, while the Pinal County Sheriff's office by agreement with the tribal council, enforces all criminal cases other than felonies on the Ak-Chin Reservation. 4/ Presently a juvenile detention center at Ak-Chin is under construction to supplement the tribe's law and order program.

HEALTH: In matters of health, diabetes is considered to be a serious health problem by the tribe. Also noted as health problems of concern are: dental care, children's diseases, lack of health education, excessive drinking, and health conditions arising out of accidents related to alcohol. Public Health Service records indicate that the leading causes of morbidity has been diabetes and respiratory diseases. Medical care for Ak-Chin people is available at the hospital in Sacaton and at the Phoenix Indian Medical Center in Phoenix. Regular visits to the Ak-Chin Community are made by a Public Health Nurse. Unlike many isolated Indian communities, visits to hospital and dental clinics, and special emergency transportation is provided by the tribe on a 24-hour basis.

EDUCATION: Approximately 76 children including 17 high school students attend public schools in nearby Maricopa. Primary education for preschool, kindergarten, first, and second grade youngsters is carried out

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1/. Extracted from a Phoenix Area B.I.A. report on the Ak-Chin Tribe, pp. 45 & 46.

2/. Law and Order Code, Ak-Chin Indian Community, 1970.

at the Ak-Chin Community Facility. It is reported by tribal officials that four students have enrolled at Federal boarding schools, while four Ak-Chin residents will be entering college this year. Additionally, adult basic education classes and extension courses have been initiated to provide the kinds of education courses requested by the tribe. Funds are also available for any enrolled member of Ak-Chin to attend college on a full-time basis.

There is no question that the tribe will continue to develop, increase, and strengthen its educational level relative to state requirements in the years ahead; as with many other tribes, this has been one of the tribe's primary goals.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND CULTURE: On a community-wide basis, two of the biggest social and recreational events that take place annually at Ak-Chin are the October 4th St. Francis Church Feast Day and the tribal election held in conjunction with a large barbecue sponsored by the tribe on the 2nd Saturday of January. Other gatherings of the tribe are also drawn together at nearby Indian reservations and cities for dances, festivals, sporting events, rodeos, barbecues, church socials and other recreational past times.

As the authors of "OUR BROTHER'S KEEPER" have pointed out (p. 185) "The Indian accepts the inevitability of change for it is the one constant he has known." In this sense, it can hardly be concluded that the culture of the tribe is "dying out", only changing, since much of the history and traditional ways of the Ak-Chin people is retained within the native songs and language, and still remembered by elders of the tribe. Hopefully, the cultural change will be a tribal effort for the better.

HOUSING: Total houses on Reservation 38. Adequate houses 30 with 5 to be constructed by 1972. Community has own housing program. Houses built with profits from tribal farm.

EMPLOYMENT: Total labor force is 66 consisting of 42 males and 24 females. Total employed is 66 (42 male and 24 female). There are 52 permanently employed and 14 temporarily employed. Almost all employment is with the tribal farm.

A P P E N D I X #1

(Action: Died in House Rules)

Senate Bill 1021 Introduced January 11, 1972 by Majority of Committee on State, County and Municipal Affairs.

AN ACT

RELATING TO STATE GOVERNMENT; PROVIDING FOR AN INCREASE IN MEMBERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION; PRESCRIBING THE COMMISSION AS THE SOLE AND OFFICIAL AGENCY IN INDIAN AFFAIRS; PRESCRIBING POWERS AND DUTIES, AND AMENDING SECTIONS 41-541 AND 41-542, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 41-541, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-541. Commission of Indian Affairs; members; officers; voting; meetings; compensation.

A. The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs shall consist of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the director of public health and the attorney general, who shall be ex officio members and ~~five~~ SEVEN from among the Indian tribes. Each tribe or tribal council may submit the names of not to exceed two members of its tribe and from the names so submitted, the governor shall appoint the ~~five~~ SEVEN Indian members.

B. The term of office of each appointive member shall be three years. The terms of ~~two~~ THREE appointive members shall expire on the first Monday in January each year. ~~, except that on the first Monday in January of each third year, the terms of three members shall expire.~~ Each member shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualifies. Appointment to fill a vacancy caused otherwise than by expiration of a term shall be for the unexpired portion thereof.

C. Members of the commission serving by virtue of their office shall serve without compensation. Appointed members shall receive compensation as determined pursuant to section 48-611 for each day of attendance upon meetings.

D. The commission shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman, who shall be appointive members, and adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of meetings. A record shall be kept of all proceedings and transactions.

E. The commission shall meet at least twice each year at such times and places as it determines, and may hold meetings upon the call of the chairman. A majority of the appointed members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but ex officio members may vote. Members who fail to attend three consecutive meetings shall be deemed to have resigned but the commission may for good cause grant leaves of absence to its members.

F. THE COMMISSION HAS THE POWER TO APPLY FOR, ACCEPT, RECEIVE AND EXPEND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GIFTS OR GRANTS OF MONEY OR PROPERTY UPON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS MAY BE IMPOSED BY THE DONOR AND FOR ANY PURPOSE PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ARTICLE.

Section 2. Section 41-542, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-542. Powers and duties; studies and hearings; cooperation between federal, state and local agencies; reports

A. The commission shall consider and study conditions among Indians residing within the state. The studies shall be made to accumulate, compile and assemble information on any phase of Indian affairs. For such purpose the commission may hold hearings, make investigations, and confer with officials of local, state and federal agencies in order to secure cooperation between the federal, state and local governments in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people.

B. The commission shall make a written annual report, giving an account of its proceedings, transactions, findings, and recommendations to the governor and the legislature, and shall from time to time submit such other reports as may be necessary.

C. THE COMMISSION MAY INITIATE OR ASSIST PROGRAMS ON A RESERVATION ONLY UPON THE REQUEST OF OR WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL FOR SUCH RESERVATION.

Section 3. Initial terms of additional members

Of the two additional members of the Indian affairs commission authorized by this act, one shall be appointed to serve an initial term expiring on the first Monday of January, 1973, and one shall be appointed to serve an initial term expiring on the first Monday of January, 1974. Thereafter, all subsequent appointments shall be for a term of three years.

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CAPS mean New

SUMMATION

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and the staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leaders and council members of each of the reservations for their continued support.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations. To obtain, improve and understand these facts concerning their conditions, it was necessary for the Commission staff to travel 35,238 miles on 141 reservation trips and 2,399 miles to bordering communities and attending Indian-oriented conferences.

The Executive Secretary and in several instances the Field Coordinator and Commission Chairman, were invited to attend and participate in council meetings wherein beneficial understanding on both sides was achieved. This is part of an educational program to inform the tribal leadership of the assistance the Commission can be in various areas and in turn the reservation leaders are able to relay their desires and concerns.

The Commission is grateful to the State Legislature for the backing and the financing of our office. We are hopeful that a statutory change in the near future of our enabling legislation will provide the necessary powers and authority to achieve beneficial goals, thus allowing us to move as rapidly as possible, keeping in mind that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet bearing in mind the needs and well-being of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

Clinton M. Pattea

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd